

June 24, 1924.

1,499,243

E. R. NEBELING ET AL

CLASP FOR TEETH

Filed Feb. 1, 1923

Fig. 1.

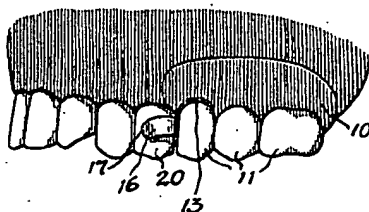


Fig. 2.

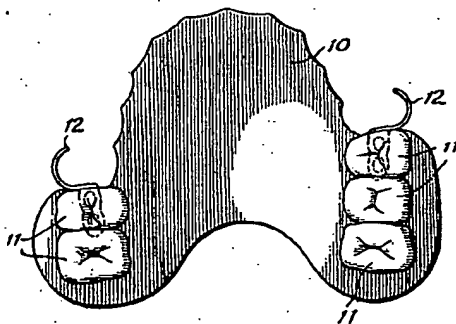
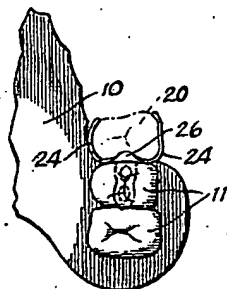


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

Oliver H. Holmes
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Fig. 3.

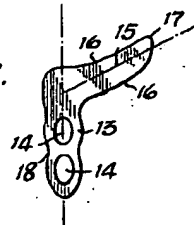
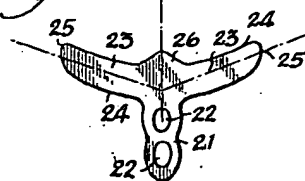


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND R. NEBELING, OF WOODHAVEN, NEW YORK, AND ERICH VON WEBERN, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

CLASP FOR TEETH.

Application filed February 1, 1923. Serial No. 616,321.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDMUND R. NEBELING and ERICH VON WEBERN, citizens, respectively, of the United States and of Austria, and residents, respectively, of the city of New York, Woodhaven, borough of Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York, and of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Clasp for Teeth, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in dental appliances, and the same is an improvement over the clasp for teeth shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 1,392,784, granted to Edmund R. Nebeling on October 4, 1921. In the aforementioned Letters Patent is shown a clasp for teeth, but a clasp for teeth formed in accordance with such patent has been found not to be universal in its use and requires the manufacture of the article in various shapes and sizes for use in connection with upper and lower bridgework and for right and left bridgework.

It is the primary object of the present invention to provide a clasp for securing artificial teeth in place which clasp may be used on either the right- or left-hand side of the mouth or upper or lower work without changing the construction of the clasp.

It is a further object of the invention to so construct the clasp that the same may be anchored within the vulcanite forming the plate to which the artificial teeth are attached.

It is a still further object of the invention to construct the device in such a manner that the same may be of single form or double form as the case may be.

With the above and other objects in view, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a portion of a set of teeth showing the manner of use of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of a plate showing the manner in which the improved clasp is attached thereto;

Fig. 3 is a detail view in elevation of one form of the clasp;

Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the manner of use of the double form of clasp;

Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of the clasp of double form.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the reference numeral 10 designates a plate, such plate having secured thereto in the ordinary manner, a plurality of artificial teeth 11. The reference character 12 designates the clasp, and such clasp is partially embedded in the plate 10 which is formed of vulcanite in the ordinary manner.

Referring to Fig. 3, it will be noted that the clasp comprises a body portion 13 provided with a plurality of spaced openings 14 of substantially circular form. Projecting from the body portion 14 at an obtuse angle thereto, is a tongue 15. This tongue 15 has its side edges 16 curved and terminates in an obtuse extremity 17. It will be noted that the side edges of the body portion 13 are curved as at 18 in order that an anchoring of the device in the vulcanite forming the plate may be had.

This form of the invention operates as follows:

The body portion is anchored in the vulcanite by causing the vulcanite to pass through the openings 14, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. After this has been done the projecting tongue 15 is shaped to conform to a natural tooth, such as shown at 20 in Fig. 4, and thus provide a gripping element to aid in retaining the artificial teeth 11 and their plate 10 in position in the mouth.

In some instances the body portion 13 of the clasp may be too long to permit of its being embedded beneath the tooth as shown, and in such cases the body portion could be severed between the openings 14 and a portion thereof removed. Even after this has been done, the body portion will still contain a single opening, which will serve to anchor the clasp in the vulcanite forming the plate of the artificial teeth. By reason of the particular angular arrangement of the tongue 15 with respect to the body portion 13 of the clasp, it is apparent that the tongue 15 may be bent at substantially right angles to the body portion 13 thereof in either direction, thus adapting the device for use with upper and lower bridgework, as the case may be. Furthermore, the tongue 15 may be bent

either to the right or to the left, as is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2.

In Figs. 4 and 5 is shown a double form of clasp, and in Fig. 5 the double form comprises a body portion 21 having a plurality of spaced openings 22. Projecting from the upper end of the body portion which is enlarged, are two tongues 23, each of which projects at an obtuse angle to the body portion 21. The side edges of these tongues are curved as designated by the reference numeral 24, and each tongue terminates in an obtuse extremity 25. In this form of the invention the body portion 21 is adapted to be embedded in the vulcanite forming the plate 10, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, in a position preferably beneath the artificial teeth 11 carried thereby. After this has been done, the tongues 23 are bent around the natural tooth shown in dotted lines and designated by the reference numeral 20 in Fig. 4. It will be noted that the body portion is provided on the end adjacent the tongues 23, with a projecting portion 26, and as shown in Fig. 4, said projecting portion 26 is adapted to be so bent as to engage the biting face of the natural tooth 20 to aid in securing the plate 10 in position within the mouth.

From the foregoing it is apparent that this form of the invention is likewise capable of use on either side of the mouth or in

a bridge or plate adapted for either the upper or lower group of teeth.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the present invention provides a clasp for securing the plates of artificial teeth to natural teeth, which clasp owing to its construction is capable of use in any position in the mouth without necessitating the manufacture of the clasp in various shapes and sizes as has heretofore been done.

What is claimed is:

1. A clasp for teeth comprising a body portion, a tongue projecting obtusely therefrom, said tongue having curved side edges parallel through a portion of their length and one of said side edges being sharply curved to provide an obtuse extremity for said tongue and offset with respect to the longitudinal axis of the tongue.

2. A clasp for teeth comprising a body portion having curved sides and provided with spaced openings, a tongue projecting from said body portion at an obtuse angle with respect to the body portion, said tongue having curved sides, the curve of one side being sharper than the curve of the other side near the end of the tongue to provide an obtuse extremity offset with respect to the longitudinal axis of said tongue.

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